

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1850.

VOLUME II.—NUMBER 18.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

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NATHANIEL JORDAN, Weston, Mo.

THE MORMONS.

A Discourse delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania:

March 26, 1850.

BY THOMAS L. KANE.

[Concluded.]

From the first, therefore, the Mormons have had little or nothing to do in Deseret, but attend to their mechanical and strictly agricultural pursuits. They have made several successful settlements; the farthest North, at what they term Brownsville, is about forty miles, and the farthest South, in a valley called the Sampitch, 200 miles, from that first formed. A duplicate of the Lake Tiberias, or Ganges, empties its waters into the innocent Dead Sea of Deseret, by a fine river, to which the Mormons have given the name—it was impossible to give it any other—the Western Jordan.

It was on the right bank of this stream, at a choice spot upon a rich table land traversed by a great company of exhaustless streams falling from the highlands, that the Pioneer band of Mormons, coming out of the mountains in the night, pitched their first camp in the Valley, and consecrated the ground.

Curiously enough, this very spot proved the most favorable site for their chief settlement, and after exploring the whole country, they have founded on it their city of the New Jerusalem. Its houses are spread to command as much as possible the farms, which are laid out in Wards or Canons, with a common fence to each Ward.

The farms in what already cover a space,

greater than the District of Columbia, over all of which they have completed the canals, and other arrangements for bountiful irrigation, after the manner of the cultivators of the East. The houses are distributed over an area nearly as great as the City of New York.

They have little thought as yet of luxury in their public buildings. But they will soon have nearly completed a large common public store-house and granary, and a great sized public bath-house. One of the many wonderful thermal springs of the valley, a white sulphur water of the temperature of 102 deg. Fahrenheit, with a head "the thickness of a man's body," they have already brought into the town for this purpose; and all have learned the habit of indulging in it.

They have besides a yellow brick meeting-house, 100 feet by 60, in which they gather on Sundays and in the week-day evenings.

Besides this is only a temporary structure. They have reserved a summit level in the heart of the city, for the site of a Temple far superior to that of Nauvoo, which, in the days of their more wealth and power, is to be the hub of the Basin and goal of future pilgrims.

They mean to seek no other resting-place.

After passing maps enough to exhaust many volumes, and a number of names in 33d Numbers, they have at last come to their Promised Land, and said, "We'll make the Union to you," they write, "if you can't preserve it in any other way,"—perhaps coal, excellent ores of iron everywhere. They are near enough, however, to the California Sierra, to be the chief quartermasters of its miners; and they will dig their own gold in their unlimited fields of admirably fertile land. I should only invite your incredulity, and the disgust of the Horticultural Society, giving you certain measurements of man-beans, turnips, pumpkins, and garden vegetables, in my possession.

In that country where stock thrive, even the poor man's 32 potatoes yield enough to make 18 bushels, and 21 bushels of wheat, and 400 bushels in a acre; or where an average crop of wheat irrigated lands is 80 bushels to the acre; the farmer's party hardly to be despised. Certainly it will not be under a circumstance of the present prices current of the region,

difficulty, and when the last mountain has been crossed, passes along the bottom of a deep canon, whose scenery is of an almost terrific gloom. It is a delife that I trust no Mormon Martin Hofer of this Western Tyrol will be called to consecrate to liberty with blood. At every turn the overhanging cliffs threaten to break down upon the little torrent river that has worn its way at their base. Indeed, the narrow ravine is so serrated by this stream, that the road crosses it from one side to the other, something like forty times in the last five miles. At the end of the ravine, the emigrant comes abruptly out of the dark pass into the lighted valley on an even bench or terrace of its upper table land. No wonder if he loses his self-control here. A ravishing panoramic landscape opens out below him, blue, and green, and gold, and pearl; a great sea with hilly islands, rivers, a lake, and broad sheets of grassy plain, all set in a silver chased cup, within mountains whose peaks of perpetual snow are burnished by a dazzling sun. It is less these, however, than the foreground of old-country farms, with their stacks and thatchings and stock, and the central city, smoking from its chimneys and swarming with working inhabitants that tries the men of fatigue broken nerves. The "Californians' scream, they sing, they give three cheers, and do not count them, a few have prayed; more swear, some fall on their faces and cry outright. News arrived a few days since from poor townsmen of ours, a journeyman saddler, that used to work up Market street beyond Broad, by name Gillian, who sought the valley, his cattle given out, and himself broken down and half heart-broken:—The recluse Mormons fed and housed him and his party, and he made his way through to the gold diggings with restored health and strength. To Gillian's credit for manhood, should perhaps be cited his own allegation, that he first whistled through his fingers various popular nocturnal, street, circus, and theatre calls; but it is certain that, when my tidings speak of him, which was when he was afterwards hospitably entertained by a Mormon, whom he knew ten years ago as one of our Chester County farmers, he was completely dissolved into something not far from the hysterics, and wept on till the tears ran down his dusty beard.

Several hundred emigrants, in more or less distress, received gratuitous assistance last year from the Mormons.

Their community must go on thriving. They are to be the chief workers and contractors upon "Whitney's Railroad," or whatever scheme is to unite the Atlantic and Pacific by way of the South Pass; and their valley must be its central station. They have already raised a "Perpetual Fund,"

the final fulfillment of the covenant made by the Saints in the Temple at Nauvoo,

"which is not to cease till all the poor are brought to the valley." All the poor still lingering behind, will be brought there: so at an early period will the fifty thousand communicants, the church already numbers in Great Britain, with all the other "increase among the Gentiles." Their place of rendezvous will be upon what were formerly the Pottawatomie lands. The interests of this Stake have been admirably cared for. It now comprises the thriving counties of "Fremon" and "Pottawatomie," in which the Mormons still number a majority of the inhabitants. Their chief town is growing rapidly, already boasting over three thousand inhabitants, with nineteen large merchants' stores, the mail lines and five regular steam packets running to it, and other western evidences of prosperity; besides a fine Music Hall and public buildings and the printing establishment of a very able edited newspaper, "The Frontier Guardian."

I have spoken to you of a people: whose industry had made them rich, and gathered around them all the comforts, and not a few of the luxuries of refined life; expelled by lawless force into the Wilderness; seeking a home far away from the scenes which their previous life had endeared to them; moving onward, destitute, hungered, sickened, and sinking with disease; bearing along with them their wives and children, the aged, and the poor, and the decrepid; renewing daily on their march, the offices of devotion, the ties of family and friendship, and charity; sharing necessities, and braving dangers together, cheerful in the midst of want and trial, and persevering until they triumphed. I have told, or tried to tell you, often, when menaced by famine, and in the midst of pestilence, with every energy taxed by the urgency of the hour, were building roads and bridges, laying out villages, and planting cornfields, for the stranger who might come after them, their kinman only by a common humanity, and peradventure a common suffering,—of men, who have renewed their prosperity in the homes they have founded in the desert,—and who, in their new built city, walled round by mountains like a fortress, are extending pious hospitalities to the destitute emigrants from our frontier lines, of men who, far removed from the restraints of law, obeyed it from choice, or found it in the recesses of their religion, something not inconsistent with human law, but far more controlling; and who are now soliciting from the government of the United States, not indemnity,—for the appeal would be hopeless, and they know it—not protection, for they now have no need of it—but that identity of political institutions and that community of law with the rest of us, which was confessedly their birthright when they were driven beyond our borders.

I said I would give you the opinion of the Mormons: you may deduce it for yourselves from those facts: that will add to it what you have heard the single change, that they are a community, without the habitual purity of life, their integrity of dealing, their toleration of religious differences in

opinion, their regard for the laws, or their devotion to the constitutional government under which we live, that I do not from my own observation, or the testimony of others, know to be unfounded.

Self Reliance.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

"Man is his own star; and the soul that can render an honest and a perfect man, Commands all light, all influence, all fate; Nothing to him falls early or too late. Our acts our angels, or good, or ill; Our fatal shadows that walk by us still."

To believe your own thought, to believe that what is true for you in your private heart, is true for all men—that is genius. Speak your latent conviction, and it shall be universal sense; for the inmost in due time becomes the outmost—and our first thought is rendered back to us by the trumpet of the Last Judgment. Familiar as the voice of the mind is to each, the highest merit we ascribe to Moses, Plato, and Milton is, that they set at naught books and traditions, and spoke not what men but what they thought. A man should learn to detect and watch that gleam of light which flashes across his mind from within, more than the lustre of the firmament of bards and sages. Yet he dismisses without notice his thought, because it is his. In every work of genius we recognize our own rejected thoughts: they come back to us with a certain alienated majesty. Great works of art have no more affecting lesson for us than this. They teach us to abide by our spontaneous impression with good humored inflexibility the most when the whole cry of voices is on the other side. Else, to-morrow a stranger will say with masterly good sense precisely what we have thought and felt all the time, and we shall be forced to take with shame our own opinion from another.

There is a time in every man's education

when he arrives at the conviction that envy

is ignorance, that imitation is suicide; that

to make himself for better, for worse,

is to make himself less; that though the wide

universe is full of good, no kernel of nourishing

corn can come to him but through his toil

bestowed on that plot of ground which is giv-

en to him to till. The power which resides

in a man is new in nature, and none but he

knows what that is which he can do, not

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in this County.
the paper, we pub-
the different branches
to appoint a man in
within their sphere.
ured for receiving
possibility of pur-
our friends had fault
all please, nothing, us,
as it is now, is
completely adjusted.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1850.

From the Plains.

CAMP OF ISRAEL, FORT LARAMIE,

July 19th, 1850.

BROTHER HYDE: agreeable to your request, as opportunity offers we have thought proper to address you from this point and give you a general outline of our journey, thus far, and our present condition as we informed you we left the river on the 3d day of June moved on without interruption till we arrived at Salt Creek, there we had to build a raft to cross our wagons on, which detained us two days and a half—got all over safe. Here we had two cases of measles but they did not spread in the camp, although numbers were exposed, from here we pursued our journey again over fine roads, plenty of water and grass, and reached the Platte Bottom on the 14th, all in good health. On the 23d we reached Fort Kearny—here a spirit of Division crept in among us. But by the energy and eloquence of Capt. Andras, union was soon restored, and now we are all here in general good health, and a good spirit prevailing amongst us. We have had no sickness, with the exception of two or three cases of diarrhea, which was soon checked. On the 2d of July, we reached the South Fork, Lower Crossing—found the water in places four feet deep and very wide. On the 3d, we succeeded in crossing nearly all our wagons over without accident or injury to our goods; next day we got all over, dried our wagons, and moved out a few miles. Until now the grass has been abundant; but since we have been on the north Fork, it is only in places we find sufficient for our teams.

A number of our cattle have become lame, and we have been under the necessity of erecting a blacksmith's forge to make shoes in order to shoe them; we have been obliged to leave several, and two or three very old oxen, that when the grass began to fail could go no further. But still we are in good traveling condition, and intend to prosecute our journey as fast as circumstances will permit.

When it is possible we rest every Sabbath day, meet together, to hear a discourse partake of the sacrament, &c., and every two weeks we stop Saturday and Sunday; clean out our wagons, wash, &c. The roads have been very good with the exception of a few places heavy dragging in sand; our teams look well; and we think we are in a prosperous condition. We send you the number of persons and animals belonging to the camp: We number

151 wagons, 206 persons,
9 horses, 6 mules,
184 head of oxen, 122 cows,
46 sheep, 6 yearlings,
19 dogs, 1 pig,
2 ducks.

We have found that a great many of our wagons are too heavy loaded. We would advise by all means to bring light strong wagons from 1200 to 1800 pounds, and sufficient team, that if one horse should give out the others could draw it. Our heavy cattle from six to ten years old that were not broke down, have stood the trip equally well, but younger. As near as we can judge from what gray we have seen, and we have not been able to see half of them; that from Fort Kearny to this place, they have averaged one to every mile; about nine tenths of them from the State of Missouri.

With sentiments of respect,
we subscribe ourselves your
brethren in the Gospel,
MILIO ANDRAS, Capt.
JAMES LEITHAD, Clerk.

EIGHT MILES BELOW FORT LARAMIE, JUNE 13, 1850.

Mr. F. J. WHEELING: According to promise I sit on the ground, 11 o'clock at night, with San Francisco date of August 9th.

She brings \$1,000,000 in gold. The Georgia, which has not yet arrived, had \$1,500,000.

The Panama had arrived at Panama, with two weeks later news. The accounts from California are very cheering.

ANARCHY AT THE MINES.—We are in a state of bad to worse. The miners are up in arms; outrages are beyond endurance, and there is a universal hatred against foreigners. Resolutions have been passed to drive all Mexicans from the mines. At the Mormon Gulch they have received notice to quit in fifteen days, or they will be expelled by force of arms.

The citizens of Stockton held a meeting at the Town House, in view of the alarming state of affairs in San Joaquin, consequent on the recent cruel murders perpetrated by a band of lawless robbers, who infest the road south side of the Platte. One large train crossed just below us at the head of Grand Island over to this side. The two roads are in sight of each other for 300 miles, frequently in hailing distance. Our teams would pass them on a slow walk by hundreds; one day we passed over 500 wagons, often from 100 to 300 wagons. We are now ahead of the main body of emigration; 3 days in advance of the St. Joseph Trains. We have killed some Buffalo. I am very tired and must rest you shall hear from me again first chance. Give my respects to Dr. Clark, Deator, and all my friends.

A. G. CLARK.

HINTON ARRIVED.—The Columbus Statesman of the 3d has the following:

A telegraphic despatch from Cleveland, to-day, to the Ohio Life Company, announces the fact that Gen. Hinton was taken last night, or this morning, at Wellsville, on the Ohio river, in Columbiana County.

We have just seen a private dispatch to a gentleman from Columbus, from Wellsville, stating that Gen. Hinton had just passed the latter place on a boat, in charge of a company of men. He is said to be "safe as time." It comes to direct that there cannot be any error in it. Hinton was arrested for robbing the Mail.

“We notice by the despatches from New York of the 7th, that the first sale of tickets for Jenny Lind's concert, remained quite an achievement in New York. The first ticket sold for the enormous sum of \$250. They afterwards sold at prices ranging from \$100 to \$25.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.
Hours.—The Senate bill establishing the State government was taken up.

Mr. Boyd moved to amend by adding the bill for Utah. Lost—yeas 26, nays 116.

After further attempts to amend the Senate bill for the admission of California with success, it was ordered to be engrossed—yeas 160, nays 57. The bill was then passed—yeas 160, nays 55.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and took up the Senate bill forming a territorial government for Utah. Attempts were made to insert the Wilmot Proviso, which failed.

Mr. Stevens then moved to strike out the amendment providing that when said territory shall apply for admission as a State, she shall be admitted with or without slavery.

The motion was lost—yeas 59, nays 85.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to amend the bill.

SARATOGA.—The Texas and New Mexico omnibus bill was received from the House.

Pending the morning business Douglass asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to take up the Texas bill for the purpose of considering the House amendments.

Mr. Turney objected and the bill was not taken up.

Subsequently after the morning's business had been disposed of, the bill was taken up.

Mr. Douglass stated that the amendments of the House were the Senate's, and not the Mexico bill, with these lines added, "providing that no citizen shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, except upon judgment of his peers;" it was moved to amend by substituting "person" for "citizen" and "due course of law" for "judgment of his peers."

Mr. Chase moved that the rejected amendment of the House be then concurred in—yeas 30, nays 10.

Sept. 9.

Mr. Hubbard moved to amend so as to adjourn this day three weeks, Sept. 30.

The yeas and nays were ordered on this amendment and agreed to—yeas 114, nays 67.

The resolution as amended was then adopted—yeas 117, nays 71. So the House agreed to adjourn three weeks from to-day.

Mr. Olds offered an amendment that the Senators and Representatives from California should receive the same mileage as the Delegates from Oregon.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, opposed, because, he said, it proposed to change an existing law.

Mr. Carter supported the amendment.

Mr. Venable raised a constitutional objection, that there was no State Government or Legislature in California to prescribe time, place or manner of holding the election at the time. Representatives were elected as required by the Constitution.

A beautiful quarrel, it is seen, is to spring up among the Southern Democracy—the ultra Nullifying Democrats of the Calhoun school, contending for resistance—but such Democrats as Wellborn, of Ga., and Mr. Speaker Cobb, for obedience to the laws—showing that though the South has been unfortunate in the matter, she has not been outraged nor wronged.

The House adjourned, having settled all further amendments, that Babbitt and Smith, late claimants for seats in the House for New Mexico and Utah, be allowed per diem of \$5 from the time of their arrival in Washington till their claims were rejected, and they be allowed \$2 per day for their mileage. Thus amended, the bill was subsequently reported to the House, and the vote on its passage was yeas 78, nays 77. The Speaker voted in the negative, thus making a tie, and the bill was adopted.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.

The telegraphic correspondent of the Bulletin at Washington, says that "information has been received here by telegraph, from Charleston, stating that the people in that city were furious at the passage of the territorial bill. Upon receipt of the news, a public demonstration was got up and the flag of the Union was trodden under foot. Meetings have been called in a number of districts of South Carolina, to take action upon the present state of affairs."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

Palace of the California and Utah Bills.

The Feeding at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1850.

The members of the Senate and House, last night, seemed to be celebrating the passage of the Boundary Bill, and of New Mexico. What is singular, full half of those members who voted against the bills, seem to rejoice at their passage, and to feel that the country is relieved from a great responsibility. All over the city, groups of members were met, and curiously commended cries of cheers for "Clay," and for "Cass," in short for every body, even for some, among them, opposed to the bills. I mention these facts to show that all parties, all sections, and even voters against settlement, rejoice that the settlement is effected.

The question of the admission of California coming up, an attempt was made by Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, to have an adjournment, but only fifteen or twenty sustained him—not enough to have the ayes and nays—only the ultra nullifiers. He then moved a call of the House, though the House was as full as it could be, but only ten sustained him, they were South Carolinians with two or three others—but as the ayes and nays could not be obtained, there could be no delays—and thus perished the programme of the ayeing and voting a thing to death, on which Mr. Clingman projected his revolution on the floor of the House. The passage of the New Mexico and Boundary bill had had such a soothing effect, that all revolutionary opposition to the admission of California was quashed.

Finally, as you see, almost without a struggle, California is admitted—and when the President signs the bill, California is a State of the Union. The ayes were about three to one—the North going en masse, and many from the South.

The "Utah" bill came up from the Senate.

Wentworth attempted to bring it up again, but mustered but a small vote.

Then Mr. Sheldon, of Va., attempted in substance to establish slavery by law. Then Mr. Fitch of Indiana, attempted to re-enact the Mexican law, the law of freedom there now, but the House would not amend the Senate bill a single hair, and so "Utah" wants but the signature of the President to be a Territory belonging to this Union.

The vote on it was close, the Southern extreme ultra voting against it, because slavery was not established by law—and the Wilmot Proviso men of the North, because the Proviso was not in it.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is sold by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar" on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 7, 1850.

MAMMOTH

BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continues the drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the establishment.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and that no article is not as represented it may be inferior.

As all of his sales are made in cash he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S

& S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARAPARILLA.

Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is sold by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar" on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 7, 1850.

FRONTIER HOUSE

AT

COUNCIL BLUFFS,

JAMES ROWLAND—Proprietor.

M. A. ROWLAND has taken the above house

and is now prepared, to entertain travellers

and others at all times.

His table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and will be prepared to receive the home of who may

be traveling. He is also prepared to have rooms in the best manner, also yards, where loose cattle can be kept.

The above House is situated immedi-

ately of Council Bluffs Landing, on the river, any

persons coming by way of the river will find

their advantage to call at the above house.

Council Bluffs, Aug. 21, 1850.

WEEKLY MAIL COURSE

Running Weekly between, St. Joseph, Mo.,

and Kanesville, Iowa.

M. R. HENRY MOWER,

(Successors to W. H. Bedford.)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we

will continue the

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, and Quackware, Re-

ceiving, Forwarding and Com-

mision Business,

at the old stand of the sign of the

"LION."

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

F. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room

near the river, we will give special attention to Re-

ceiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every

thing that may be entrusted to us. We offer each

customer for their kindness and patronage

given heretofore, and hope we will be favored

with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will

prove to them, we can do well by them for for-

merly.

W. H. B. DEDFORD.

O. H. P. CRAIG.

A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake

Emigrating and the Trading Com-

munity generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are

now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING

AND SUMMER LINIMENT, of every

description, from the English and American

Manufacturers, who will supply

The Pioneer Standard.

POLITICAL.

There's nothing good in every heart.

Wouldn't win the critics staled winter book.

From Vice's dark and hideous track—

Likewise a从者 who loves culture,

Will add to the spirit of the past.

Don't know—in that house dark.

Still more Virtue's gloomy spark.

Stand with him—tis the nobler part.

There's something good in every heart.

Bring to his mind the object of life.

Eve's sin had stained his soul with crime;

When Sodality joined his hoofs—

still shone the joyous smile with flowers;

When a spirit just and fearless giveth

Begets a spirit pure and free;

Planted like—tis the nobler part.

All that's sweetest good in every heart.

There's something good in every heart!

For the Fugitive Guardian.

The Church.

My Father acts most Savior like,

In all his ways to me.

And in his private moment off,

He tells me of a tree, whose fruit is sweet,

He says it has its origin,

In worlds so unknown,

Was planted when they were like ours,

But now they're mighty grown.

They shielded it with solemn vows,

And maintained it with tears,

And oft with blood they watered it,

With life in its mortal years.

He says they live beneath its shade,

Everlastingly in peace,

And from its fruit receive the power,

To know as they am known.

32nd.

Righteousness spreads its boughs,

Over all creation round,

And as it grows, it kills the curse,

And it is here now ground.

It lies upon one little earth,

Keeps to the faithful few,

You'll find it where the priesthood lies,

With fragrance ever new.

Let us remember our obligations to one another; and our obligations to God, and by a life of good acts and deeds, we will accomplish our designs.

Inasmuch as your hearts are right before the Lord, you shall be blest, and I bless you in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, Amen.

Music by the band.

Elder H. G. Sherwood, then arose and delivered a short address in behalf of the aged Fathers, accompanied by a presentation of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Deseret, to his Excellency the Governor, as follows:

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen:

Please to allow me here to introduce to this vast assembly, 24 aged men, who are sons of the fathers of '76." On their flag of to-day, are emblems of the victory, liberty, and freedom, that our fathers gained for themselves, their country, their children, and children's children; which blessings were the price of blood, in the contest and revolt from the mother country.

When their charted rights were withheld, oppressive laws forced on them, unjust laws imposed, and many other grievous acts and doings; as may be seen and read in the roll and Declaration of Independence; that in the year 1776, the Continental Congress did publish said Declaration, and by it did then absolve all allegiance to the British Crown. The history of that seven years bloody war, that it cost to gain the victory, the tolls, privations, and hard fought battles, have often been taught us by our fathers, who loved, honored, kept, and supported this Declaration and Constitution, bequeathing it to us their sons, to be handed down to future generations, with a solemn charge to ever support it as they had done, with a charge of the same to our children and children's children.

To follow their wishes—we have in Council, agreed to request the favor from our honorable President, that his honor be pleased to take charge and preserve in his safest archives, for future posterity, these records; together with the constitution of our newly organized state, which is endowed with equal merit, and which we have no doubt, will be cherished with equal tenderness, so long as this people shall have a name, or time exists.

While e'er long we may go and sleep with our Fathers.

The Declaration of Independence was read by James A. Little.

Committee of arrangements as follows:

1st. The Martial Band, with a Flag "Truth and Freedom."

2d. Brass Band—in costume.

3d. Company of 24 Young Men, uniformed with white pants, trimmed with black cord, red sash tied on the left, with dark dress coats, fine straw hats, trimmed with green, carrying a banner on which was inscribed, "The Lion of the Lord."

The above in charge of Jas. A. Little.

The Company of 24 Young Ladies, dressed in white with a blue scarf over the right shoulder, wearing a wreath of red and white roses, with their banner, "Hail to our Chief."

The above in charge of S. W. Richards.

5th Company of 24 aged fathers, dressed as citizens, with their staves, carrying the Stars and stripes inscribed "Heroes of '76."

The above in care of Dan Jones.

6th Company of 25 Bishops, with their banners, led by Bishop Whitney.

7th. The Commissioned officers of the Legion, on foot, in uniform, bearing swords.

In charge of Gen. D. H. Wells.

The Escort thus arranged, led by the Marshal of State, on horse, marched with Martial Music to the Governor's House where they received the following persons:

John Smith, Isaac Morley, A. C. Stanbury, Eliot Gunnison,

Daniel Spencer, Orson Spencer,

W. W. Phelps, Simon Andrews,

W. L. Appleby, Hosea Stant,

P. P. Pratt, Ezra T. Benson,

G. A. Smith, James Lovell,

H. C. Knobell, Willard Richards,

Gov. B. Young, Thomas Bullock,

with these others by the Music and banners into the ranks of the escort, immediately in front of the offices of the Legion, and waited upon to the Bowery.

The Escort returned with music by the Legion Band, and they arrived in sight of the Bowery upon the heights of ground opposite the Store House, at which moment the flag was unfurled from the Liberty pole, and cheered by both bands in turn, with the waving of banners by the escort, accompanied by the roar of cannon. The procession continued to march under a lively sale of flags, and the music of the Bowery.

The procession marched through the streets, which at first, were crowded with spectators, but as the crowd increased, the spectators became less numerous, and finally disappeared.

At length the procession reached the Bowery, where the crowd was still numerous.

The procession marched along the Bowery, and the crowd followed, until they reached the Bowery.

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